ous at a distance on account of their dirty of China. white blouses. They stared at me in an unfriendly way, knowing I was either an American or an Englishman, and in either case a semi-hostile. Half a mile beyond met the first Russians I ran into of them marching toward Peking under an officer. My "boy" promptly exhibited a desire to bolt, but I assured him that if he tried it I'd shoot him. He re-

mained with me. Down the road ahead of the rest of the detachment a Russian soldier came hur-Seizing the donkey's bridle he the edge of the road in order that the soldiers might have the whole of it-a piece of characteristic Russian imemained with us, holding th ignoring my existence. The officer, a fair-haired, blue eyed young giant, said something to me in

as there was plenty of room on until the detachment came up and harsh voice. Not having the least what he was talking about I did the only thing I could think of-produced my credentials. He took them, scanned a word that was written or printed. Then | Conn., in 1894. he looked at me suspiciously. The glare in his eyes announced that he believed me spy. That brought up visions of secret arrest, sly deportation to Siberia, long night of a lifetime in the gloom of a Russian dungeon. But I looked him straight in the eye, smiled reassuringly, and finally received a waved perto go on. I met other detachments, patrols probably, but was not molested. It is something astonishing to see how closely the Russians patrolled that road. Tney are making very certain that no other nation gets a chance at the palace or its approaches.

Now we began to come in sight of the Wan-sho-shan, or Hill of Ten Thousand Ages, as the Chinese conservatively name it. It should have been visible from the gates of Peking, but it wasn't, owing to the haze that hangs over the lake. On such a day as the one when I went you are close to the lake before you see the hill. Over the lake are a number of marvellous marble bridges. Marble is the least thing that is good enough for the imperial feet to tread upon. One of these bridges, the one over which I crossed, has eleven splendid arches of varying heights, spanned by the bridge, which is itself an arch. Another bridge, known as the "camel's back," is almost a spire. Over the long bridge I rode, past the Russian sentries who glared at but did not halt me. Now the donkey was strolling slowly into the passage between the eastern and western inclosures of the summer palace. Russians were everywhere, as thick as bees in a field of clover. IMPERIAL MAGNIFICENCE.

The eastern inclosure I rode into without opposition. This is the place which the Chinese fancifully call Yuen-ming-yuen, or "Round, Brilliant Garden." In front of the entrance stand great bronze lions of inconceivable antiquity. Exquisite porcelain pagodas in glistening yellow and green cotted the grounds. There were minature connected by delicious walks bordered by once gorgeous flower-beds, now sadly neglected. This eastern inclosure one time the imperial residence. The summer palace was partially destroyed by the English in 1860, and the eastern inhas never been repaired. It was now by the Chinese servants and caretakers who should have been there.

the eastern inclosure is on th western inclosure takes in closure I had some trouble with a Russian but an inspection of my credentials at last secured me entrance. One side of the inclosure is defined by the lake wall of marble, with carved balustrades ame material. The lake is full of little artificial islands, interconnected by marble bridges. There are padogas and teapadogas and teahouses, separated by arparks of shrubbery, the latter cultivated with all the richness of landscape gardening for which the scenery-loving Chinese rightly hold the first place in the

From the hill, looking down at the lake, quired by the imperial family and suite. There were some of these servants about when I made my visit of yesterday, but they were few and only the bravest. The Russian soldiers had done so much looting and had been so severe with every yellow subject that most of the servants had fled. WILY EMPRESS'S SCHEMES.

to the summer palace, had the was for the flowers, not for the nations of the world. Here she intrigued with Russia and with England. playing into the bear's paws with the hope of ultimate gain and making England the unsuspecting victim of diplomatic hoaxes. Here the talented old imperial Chinese lady. whom Bismarck, in a moment of unguarded admiration, denominated as "the only China," passed to Russia the cards that now enable the ministers great white Czar to dominate the Other powers may make alliances and define policies, but Russia-and I make this prediction without fear, after talking with most of the leading officers. of the allies-will reap all, or nearly all, of the advantage to be gained from this asleep. The Russian bear, after his hibernation of centuries, is awake, with

magnificent terraces are the main a tree that casts a shadow at least fifty feet in diameter. Up on the level of this first terrace are several tea houses, with walls enameled in a bright red, and with roofs of tiled yellow porcelaine.

A long flight of steps brought me to the memorial arch. It consists really of three arches. These are faced with marble and roofed with green porcelain tiles, Just back of this arch stands the Temple of Universal Fragrance, a magnificent building constructed entirely of green porgive you an adequate description of this marvel. Each block on the inside of the temple is a separate shrine, with a Buddha inside. Can you form any idea of the beauty of this temple?

It is the intention of the Russians to indefinitely hold the Summer Palace. Their object is, when the time is ripe, to become the hosts, or jailers-both meanings are the same in Russian-of the imperial yellow dummies, and through them to control the destinies of China.

After a considerable acquaintance with the royal dwellings of Europe I must say, with qualification, that not one of them

singly or in pairs, and conspicu- | compares with the famous Summer Palace B. R. SELWYN. [Copyright, 1900.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

By what majority did McKinley carry New York State?-C. H. W. His majority was 215,800; his plurality over Bryan, 268,469.

What was the source of the order for closing the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago on Sundays?-F.

of souvenir coips.

est number of national bank failures in t United States?-F. R. B. The year 1893, with sixty-five failures,

was away ahead of any other year. What was the greatest amount of rain that has ever fallen in one year in any part of New England during the last fifty

The highest recorded by the government them, and, of course, couldn't understand stations is 42.2 inches, at New London,

> Have acrobats been able to turn as many as four somersaults from one rise? What is the greatest number?-L. C. J. The triple somersault is the limit, and the chances of fatal consequences are so great that it is very rarely turned.

How can I obtain pamphlets on new patents published by the government. -X. Y. Z.

The Official Gazette of the Patent Of fice contains the claims of all patents issued, with drawings to illustrate the inventions. It is issued weekly, and subscription by the year costs \$5.

Has tempering copper ever been accomplished? If so, where and by whom?

Occasionally some smith announces with great splurge that he has rediscovered the "lost art" of hardening copper, but nothing comes of it, perhaps because steel is cheaper, harder and better.

board, was recently noted, and the statement was made that they were to leave arrive at Manila?-S. M. W. The Warren was reported as having arrived at Manila on Sept. 16.

Will you tell me something of brant?-M.

It is a small wild goose that breeds the Arctic circle, coming south in the fall to the coasts of Europe and eastern North America. It is of a brownish gray above, pale gray below and its head and neck are black, the latter streaked about the mid-

Does Queen Victoria have the veto power over parliamentary legislation? 2. Can a Roman Catholic be President of

Nominally she has absolute power of veto over both Parliament and colonial legislatures, but the last exercise of it over Parliament was in 1707, and the prerogative is considered practically obsolete. 2. Yes.

What proportion of the energy of a water power do the best water-wheels make available for running machinery?-H. Over 90 per cent. is obtained rarely. Theoretically the entire power is available when water enters the wheel without shock and leaves with its velocity entirely exhausted. But it is impossible to effect either of these conditions absolutely, and frictional resistance causes further

Are the peal of thunder and the flash of lightening ever accompanied by the fall of solid matter that is in the nature of a

No: meteorites and aerolites sometimes fall in thunderstorms, but one is not the cause of the other. Many so-colled thunderbolts are lightning tubes caused by heavy lightning striking and entering sand. The sand is melted for several feet into a glass-like tube that suggests a missile to

Is there any device manufactured that can be attached to a typewriter to record the number of words written?-Curious G. It is more than likely that some such device has been invented, but none is in common use. In ordinary typewriting it is easy such a device, and typewriter inventors have recently had a more important taskthat of providing a typewriter to work on

Where was the first cotton raised in America, and for what did it sell?-W. W. The early history of cotton culture in this country is obscure, perhaps because the ciubs have done much good in many lines pioneer cultivators did not grasp its possi- of humanitarian work, but the health demally dropped the reins of government she in Talbot county, Maryland, in 1521, and scale, and here laid the plots that brought | ginia and nearby States were devoted to about her restoration to power and paved cotton, the lint and seed being separated the way for the Boxer outlawry against by hand, thread and cloth being of home manufacture.

What decides the apportionment of congressmen among the States? 2. What was the electoral vote between Tilden and Hayes? 3. Should two candidates for President receive the same number of votes, would the one receiving the greater popular vote be elected?-P.

An apportionment bill, for which each decennial census is taken as the basis. 2. electoral college the House of Representatives, voting by States, chooses the President, voting only for the three candidates having the highest electoral vote.

What is the comparative weight and value of gold and platinum? What is the latter used for and where is it found?

The specific gravity of gold is 1926 and of platinum is 2150, water being taken at 100. Pure gold is worth \$20.67 an ounce, platinum about half as much, its price varying greatly from time to time. Platinum is used chiefly in dentistry, jewelry, electrical mechanisms and in stills for the manufacure of sulphuric acid. Russia is the main source of supply, the Americas and Australia furnishing a little.

How is the position of railway postai clerk obtained? 2. To whom shall I apply? What kind of an examination would have to stand?-McK

By appointment after civil-service exquested directly of the civil-service commission at Washington, 3. It would probafurnished on your request, will give a clear idea of the examination. A special test in the railway mail service is exercise in reading manuscript addresses.

Has the national government ever done anything to promote agricultural colleges? Does Europe have such institutions

It has done much. By the so-called land grant act of 1862 Congress gave to each State and Territory land scrip representing 20,000 acres for each senator and representative. This was for the purpose of establishing in each State institutions where

should be taught, with military tactics, scientific and classical studies being left to the direction of the several States. Supplementary to this was an act of 1890, making annual appropriation to each State of \$15,-Where was the battleship Texas built? | 000, with yearly increase thereafter of \$1,000 till the annual amount should reach \$25,000. At Portsmouth navy yard, near Norfolk, 2. Yes; and they have been of great benefit.

MEDICAL NOTES.

(Prepared for the Sunday Journal by

an Old Practitioner.) A person need not have a delicate skin to have an irritated skin, and many who consider themselves tough-skinned are pe-The act of Congress providing for a gift | cultarly subject to irritation by objects with which they come in contact in everyday life. This may be a simple redness, What year since 1879 has had the great- or it may be severe, and even erysipelatous. Dr. Harding lists a number of plants which cause such inflammation; among them being the polson ivy, dogwood or poison sumach, and the poison oak, the handling of which will cause quite severe inflammation and sickness. Many of the common wild flowers are also irritating to the skin, among them being the buttercup, field daisy, goldenrod, wood anemone, clematis and garden nasturtium. Among the drugs used for medicinal purposes, tincture of arnica, balm of gilead, hamamelis, common salt and belladonna, etc., will often cause irritation when applied to the skin, and thus do more harm than good, especially if the skin is broken. Kerosene may cause serious trouble, and so may undiluted glycerine and almond oil. Occupation, also, has much to do with the condition of the skin. Strong alkalis and acid liquids, soaps, washing powders, metal polishes and shoe polishes, paints, and even chocolate may cause inflammation of the skin. Many insects, too, are potent factors, among them being mosquitoes, fleas, bedbugs, black flies, wasps, bees, hornets, spiders, caterpillars, etc. Yet a person may not be affected by any one of these, owing to some inherent power of resistance, while others may be so affected by one that exposure will cause not only irritation of the skin, but fever and delirium. Unfortunately, there is no way The arrival of the transport Warren at of discovering the individual susceptibility, Nagasaki, with the Ninth Cavalry on and the individual must discover it himself by experence, which is apt to be an ex-

The Raw Food Society, recently organized at Chicago, is trying to form other societies in other citles. The object of the society is shown by one of the resolutions: "That it is our firm conviction that man could live much longer in proportion to the number of years required for development by eating raw food; ill health would be the exception rather than the rule, and pestilence and contagious disease would be wiped from the land. We believe that children reared on uncooked foods will be giants physically and intellectually." Like all fads, this has an the United States if he gets votes enough? | element of truth in it. Meat juices are most readily assimilated by the system and require the least effort for their transformation into blood, but this is more than counterbalanced by the danger from disease. Butchers are cited as evidence of the good effects of raw-meat eating, since some chew pieces of raw meat while at at work, but physicians know that butchers, for this reason, are affected with intestinal diseases, and the presence of over, effectually kills all germs of disease that may have made meat their breeding ground, and it makes it more digestnauseating and so barbarous that few vegetables and cereals the idea is much more irrational, for such food is almost absolutely indigestible by man in its raw state. Only by the process of proper cooking can the cells be broken up so that the gastric juice can act upon and digest

It is rather late in the season to fight mosquitoes, but the women might take up other health questions depending upon the extermination of nuisances and thus profit by the example of the women of Richmond Hills, near New York city, who listened to a scientist's explanation of the development of the mosquito and then formed a club to fight 'em. They enlisted a number of small boys in the cause and armed them with kerosene in cans, scouring the country and liberally treating every puddle, ditch, pond or marsh to a dose of oil. As a result the ladies sat on their porches during the summer without the annoying tion and prevention of so-called filth diseases, for instance, the number of such diseases would be greatly decreased and humanity benefited thereby. Cleanliness is the first law of health, and no one is better adapted to maintain the law and order of cleanliness than woman, whose pride is a clean and tidy household. By all means let such clubs be formed, and let the badge be a miniature broom and a pail.

+ + + The law properly forbids indecent exposure of the person by insufficient clothing, but it seldom happens that the law has anything to say about the style. The local board of Vienna, in one of the dislong dresses; or, rather, has displayed placards in the parks notifying all women wearing trailing skirts to hold them clear of the ground, stating that the inclosure is devoted to the recreation of persons desirous of escaping from dust in the streets, and they naturally object to having the women kicking up a dust in the park. The School Board of El Paso, Tex., requires long ones sweep the streets and gather germs that may injure the health of the pupils. This is much more sensible than the edicts of other school boards which have forbidden the wearing of short skirts in school rooms because it shocked the ideas of modesty.

Dr. Campbell, an English physician, in an article in the Lancet, refers to the condition known as "hill heart" occurring constantly working hard and probably eating heartily. Under these conditions the food is not readily digested, and dilation of the stomach and enlargement of the heart ensue. Gradually the patient takes less exercise, and more and richer food. Alcohol is also frequently freely used, and these conditions develop heart degeneration. In such cases strict diet should be enforced, omitting all food difficult of digestion, the meals being taken dry, and fluids taken when the stomach is not filled with other food. The most important thing for the heart is to diminish its work, but if a heart stimulant is needed sulphate of sparteine is the best remedy.

Dr. Rothrock referring to incipient tuberculosis, suggests that any State owning branches large tracts of forest not less than 1.200

feet above the sea level can profitably apply it to the use of consumptives. There is healing in these woods, and buildings should be erected there to afford shelter from the storm but allowing free access of air. These shelters erected by the State could be rented at nominal rates, and in them the patients could live according to their means. The rental would repay the cost of the building in a short time, and many lives would be saved which have an actual money value to the State far beyond the cost of the health-giving necessities required in such a reservation.

According to a careful study of statistics by Dr. Pilgrim during the past ten years at the Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, 20 per cent. of deaths occur between 3 and 6 p. m., and the next most fatal period is between 3 and 6 a. m., the fewest deaths occurring between 4 and 5 a. m. It is not an uncommon thing to no tice a partial or complete return to sanity a few hours before the end, and this is especially the case in those dying of consumption. Of the cases admitted to the hospital there are two and one-half times as many suffering from acute melancholic as from acute mania, which is said to prove that insanity begins with depression.

In using alcohol as a stimulant always remember that it should be given only in small doses, and that large doses are injurious by causing only temporary stimulation, followed by depression. Alcohol will often tide a person over a serious illness, but if used to excess there is a rethe disease more serious and reduces the chances of rallying from the depression of disease.

Prescriptions.

As a substitute for cod-liver oil Comby's modification of Trousseau's iodo-phosphorated oil may be used. The formula is: Fresh butter, 1 pound 11/2 ounces; lodide of potash, 4 grains; bromide of potash, 15 grains; chloride of sodium, 2 drachms; phosphorus, 1-7 grain. Use about a third of an ounce daily, spreading it on bread like

Gerhard's formula for chronic alcoholism is: Tincture of capsicum and tincture of ginger, of each 1 ounce; ammoniated tincture of valerian and compound tincture of gentian, of each 2 ounces. The dose is dessertspoonful taken in a cupful of hop tea three or four times a day.

MEASURING THE EARTH.

L. N., M. D.

Details of a Great Surveying Enter-

A great work is in course of progress in Africa, of which the public knows and hears very little

sists in measuring an arc of meridian from Cape Town to Alexandria; in more faaccurate survey of the eastern side of the African continent from Natal to the Mediterranean, and the taking of geographical neasurements on which the computation f the form and dimensions of the earth is

week that Sir David Hill, the astronomer congress that English experts were engaged in measuring an arc of meridian of 04 degrees from the Cape to Alexandria, that they were passing by permission through German East Africa, and that had already been measured in Natal and Rhodesia

A Daily Mail representative saw Sir David Gill, who smiled when he read the report, and said that it hardly conveyed correct idea of the statement he had

Sir David Gill then proceeded to tell the Daily Mail representative what really is

being done "There is no immediate question," said "of sending an expedition through the continent. The principal triangulation of

Natal and Cape Colony has been comunder my direction, and similar pletion of the latter work will bring us. hanks to the enlightened policy of the Chartered Company, to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, and this we hope to accomplish in about two years. "What we now want to do is the co-operation of the Belgian and Ger-

man governments in carrying the triungulation along Lake Tankanvika, which forms part of the boundary between German East Africa and the Congo Free State, and thence northwards to Egypt. and finally to induce the British government to extend it northwards shall have the accurate measuremnt of an ara extending along the thirtieth meridian of E. longitude from the Cape to Alexandria (about 60 deg.) Finally, by a triangulation round the Levant we may join up with Sturve's great meridional arc in Russia, extending to the North Cape (Nor-

"This done, we shall have the measurement of an arc of 104 degrees, a work not only of the greatest scientific importance, but one that is essential for the accurate survey of the territories through which the meridian passes.

moreover, the question of the boundaries between Rhodesia, the Congo State, German East Africa and Egypt will be absolutely settled, whereas they at present rest mainly upon imaginary lines of latitude and longitude, or of assumed natural features which have never been surveyed. "When the Belgian, German and British governments have been brought into line.' concluded Sir David Gill, "the work will be rapidly carried out."

The Fairy Rings. 'What are they, mother-those bright green

Where the grass so softly and richly springs? All over the hills I see them shine-

in loving circles their links entwine. "Have the fairies come from across the sea-Do they dance and play by the soft moonlight

In these dewy circles through all the night? 'I would love to see them, my mother dear, f indeed they are dwelling so very near; But I thought they dwelt in the old countrie, And had never crossed o'er the wide, wide sea.

"O daughter, these beautiful rings of green By a fairy's eyes were never seen; For fairies but live in the poets' rhymes, Or the grandame's tales of the olden times.

"Yet more than the fairy or elf. I ween. I see when I look on those rings of green. And more than the legends in poets' rhymes can read in these relics of later times. 'I see the gleaming of snowy tents-

Those white-winged scourges of Providence: Like Indian villages here they stood On the grassy hill, in the shady wood, "There are strong, brave soldiers in noble forms And tender women with fairest charms;

There are household treasures young and old,

More dear to the soldier than gems or gold.

"I see their home in the village sweet, Where the brook and the river so softly meet Where the cattle come at the evening time With their soft bells tinkling home's dear chime

'Where the mother lists for her husband's feet, And the baby is lisping his name so sweet; And where Mary, down by the garden gate, At the evening hour doth watch and wait.

"I hear the booming and shricks of war;

I see the gash and the deadly scar, And I see the form so still and white, With its up-turned face in the pale moonlight see him borne to his distant home-(Alas! not thus would they have him come.) I hear the wailing of wild despair

Where a fairy's foot hath never been; Where in war time stood the Sibley tents-Those white-winged scourges of Providence."

Washington, D. C.

-Mary E. Nealy.

THE PRESSURE ON BUSINESS MEN AS IT AFFECTS HOME LIFE.

Thoughtless Act of a Woman Who Wrote a Club Paper-School Girls' Dress-A Club Paper.

It is largely the habit of the majority of American business men to let pressure govern them and their time, says a writer in the New York Evening Post. They set a fixed time for going to work and do not let any controllable circumstance change it; for their return they have a sliding scale, and give themselves over to the mercies of that public which forms their clientele. Can any evening be bright and alive with

clever talk and refreshing sound of song and merry laughter when the master of the house comes in an hour late, worn to the last limit of nerve endurance, and has to bear the consequences? He cannot take time to look at the thoughtful preparation of the pretty room; he has no leisure to note the careful toilette made for him, and fails to see that his wife has worn his favorite gown. He knows that a delicate repast is already overcooked, and has to forego a refreshing change of dress, which would have shaken off the dust of the actionary state of collapse which makes town. The tid-bits on which thought and money have been expended for his pleasure | but a brief time, wonderful results have are tasteless and uninviting; he has to already been accomplished. At club ses wrench his thoughts with affectionate ef- | sions the members range themselves upon fort from the trying involvement of that new responsibility taken at the last moment in his office, and he can only talk by fits and starts. Dinner over, he throws himself upon the nearest sofa, and before

> from sheer exhaustion. The dullness of ong evenings seems accounted for! Just to have allowed himself one brief hour-even haif an hour-more of freedom would have changed the whole aspect of his return and made him master of a refreshing, relieving side to his overburdened life, that would act like a barrier against a disabled brain and "nervous prostration,"

his cigar is half consumed falls asleep

An atmosphere of discontent has develstriven to secure larger treasure for its enrichment. In the kitchen a spirit "don't care" seizes cook and maid. "What s the use of trying to have anything nice Mr. -- is never on time." The children have had to be undressed without the jolly meeting for which the curls had been smoothed and the ribbons been tied as gaintily as if to charm a lover's eyes. A weary, dull hour of expectation has made the waiting wife dispirited for herself and anxious for her best beloved. It comes to be a very serious question, when all is weighed in the domestic scales, "Is the play worth the candle?"

Extra eccasions call for unwonted effort and every life has its emergencies, which to woman of common sense will ignore. It is not of these rare and unavoidable times that we are thinking. The germ not only of dull rural evenings, but of many and listless lives, is the habitual disregard of the necessarily fixed hours of every family. The yielding to the stress of any and every daily arising demand. until all allied business connections know that if a representative "can catch Mr. Blank before he starts for home" he will alk with him

A great or even a vigorous small business never finishes off its ragged edges, the clos of a day's work never sets aside all the nterests involved in its transactions, Given a practically real closing time, these late comers, these detaining demands could, at east nine times out of ten, be passed over to the early hours of a new day.

In no country of the civilized world do men see so little of the possible delights of domestic life as do our average young Americans, either busy in commerce or the stored treasures of the world at his command, may well envy his laboring brother. who throws down his tools at the first stroke of 5 o'clock and stays not for either the benefit of his work or the interest of his employer. He has freed himself with a

armed with anything but his strength and skill, said, I will not live only to toil, but If I have to struggle for a home I will have time to enjoy it, he won. Even the wealth of the whole world could not turn him had paid for it interested her so much aside. He would have time to live and he

desk and bar can make for themselves such liberty that they shall not be bound in withes stronger than those which held We shall never be a truly joyous, social,

simply hospitable nation until they, too, have their "Federation of Labor," which gives them what they need.

The "Ladies'" Oracle on Furnishing New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Bok devotes a page of the current woman's way of furnishing it. Mr. Bok is very vigorous in his expression of opinion. He doesn't care whether or not he smashes his "lady readers" cherished illusions anent bric-a-brac and other vanities. On another page of his paper the lady reader may laboriously learn how to ruin her eyes by embroidering church vestments; but if she reads Mr. Bok she will feel that she is a very criminal housewife to waste her life dusting furniture instead

of cultivating her soul.

Much of what Mr. Bok says is undoubtedly true, and the fact that he grows epigrammatic as he warms to his task does not prevent his remarks from being sane a sweeping and inaccurate statement when he says that "there are no people on the face of the earth who litter up the rooms of their homes with so much useless and, consequently, bad furnishings as do the Americans." Surely Mr. Bok has forgotten the small and always crowded rooms of the | New York Commercial Advertiser. average French and German apartment. And whoever saw a British drawing room that did not boast half a dozen "occasiona tables" and chairs and cabinets and pictures in bewildering numbers? The average French apartment boasts a dining room, but it is not a place of space and comfort. It is usually the pokiest room in the apartment. In the bedroom the bed takes up three-quarters of the floor space. simply got to find niches. French law may not regulate the furnishing of bedrooms but the uniformity of bedroom furnishing in France would lead one to suppose that it does. And how about those big German upholstered sofas seldom used and always shielded from the light of day? Mr. Bok should read Irais's description of a typical schloss when he dips into Elizabeth's German Garden. Americans, according to Mr. Bok, always frame their pictures in garish gold. They never use soft, stained wood He even berates the poor. He says they furnish with wax wreaths and haircloth Tut, tut, Mr. Bok. No one out of Miss Will kins's stories does that in these days of ilustrated "women's magazines" and machine-made furniture. Perhaps the photographs of "the insides

of American homes," which Mr. Bok collected from all parts of the country and published in his paper have given him artistic indigestion.

Girls' School Dress. New York Mail and Express.

The dress of girls at school and at col-

lege is a subject of great importance. The

girls themselves think of it incessantly-

how can they help it, when they have to put on or change their gowns, ribbons and fripperies once or twice a day? And their elders think of it, from an entirely difperfectly natural, girls think of how the becomes them and how it will pass she scruding of other girls and bear comparison with other frocks. Parents teachers look upon the effect of riva dress, and declare that no such det

of gowns cannot study well. But worse than that is the effect of a high standard in dress on those girls who cannot afford it. Their lives are made unhappy through

It is hardly fair to young girls that they should be asked to regulate these things for themselves, for it is as natural for girls to dress to the limit of their allowances as for birds to fly, and if the allowance is large the result is the establishment of 'costly and formal standards of dress," as one of the arraigners of Smith College puts it. Nevertheless, the cure for too much dressing at girls' colleges rests with the young women themselves, and we may be sure that if the girls who are taking the higher education realize that a short skirt and the shire-waist standard of dress is the safeguard against vexation of spirit and disintegration of class vanity, they will make even that simple dress compulsory through unwritten laws. Given one good gown for the "Sunday strut" or "church parade," and another for social gatherings in the evening, the college girl should be willing to help her fellows by wearing the simplest sort of togs the rest of the time. At boarding schools it is possible to take the responsibility of dress from the girls and this is done by insisting upon a sort of uniform, usually a blue serge skirt and shirt waists. Such a costume is not beyond the means of the most humble in purse, and thus wealth is not allowed to stir up envy. Strange to say, this custom of a uniform is adopted by the most expensive and fashionable schools for girls, as well as by cheaper ones, and settles finally the vexed question of dress, which may rightly be called one of the most pertinacious of cares which life holds for women.

Training for Theatergoers.

New York Evening Sun. A girls' club recently organized has the very worthy object of giving the members practice in taking off and putting on their hats at the theater. Though in existence long rows of chairs in imitation of a the ater parquet. So soon as each is seated again that club training counts for so much. At a given signal the girls clap their hats to their heads, ram in the hatpins, fling on their veils, slide into their coats and are out into the aisle before you can say "John Drew." All this, of course, only after several weeks' hard practice. When the club first started the members were as slow and as uncertain about accomplishing these post-matinee maneuvers as are most women at the theater. In any audience now those two valiant enemies of overtired it is easy to spot these club members. Training will tell. While a majority of women will helplessly fumble and bungle for oped throughout the whole home during the good quarter of an hour in getting herself of these club girls will be hatted, veiled and coated in the munching of a carame Having perfected itself in the lightningchange-costume act exacted of the moder teminine theatergoer the club has lately tackled a new maneuver. This consists practicing how to rise twice between ever coat, opera glass, opera glass bag, fan and a few other extras, allowing several mer to squeeze their way past you. To drop an ess or to assume anything but the mos pleasant and satisfied of expressions call for a black mark on the club books. Prizes are distributed from time to time amon hose members who are most successful examples of the club training. The organiza tion is known as the Society for the En couragement of Rapid Robing Among Wo men Theatergoers.

A Woman's Club Story. Washington Post.

A woman friend of mine who has for bonnets, tells me in strictest confidence that the club movement among women proving a gold mine for her, for she writing many of the papers which are read before the various clubs in town Her fee for a paper on a not especially difficult subject is \$25, and nobody is supposed to know that she has had a hand in There is one club woman in town, however, who will never consult her pro fessionally again so long as she lives. It happened this way: The club woman was asked to write a paper on "Social Etisome other nice easy subject like that. the most economical to buy. it was only a week before the day on which the paper was to be read when she finally engaged the professional essay writer to do it for her. The manuscrip was delivered two days before the clt meeting, but the woman who was to read the paper neglected to have it typewrit She read it over hurriedly several

small importance. The club met. The professional essay writer was there, and the reading of her paper by the woman who that she quite forgot where she was. It was read very well till midway of the last page there came a line madame had not chanced upon in reading the thing over. She paused, and she seemed confused. She adjusted her pince-nez and smiled in embarrassed fashion. Obviously she had come to a word she could not read. The professional essay writer leaned forward.

was to wear her essay was a matter of

And the very suddenness with which she ceased to speak-well, the woman who paid her for the paper will get even with her yet, if it takes a thousand years.

"Empire" Styles.

New York Evening Sun A characteristic evening dress both in cloaks and gowns is the empire effect.

"It's 'multitudinous, "

American women have been slow to accept this mode as an established fact, for it was Treasurer Marion County and City of Intentatively brought out months ago, but there is no doubt about it now, and we find geous evening gowns, tea gowns and cloaks both for day and evening wear. There are many modern modifications which improve the original model historically famous, but the general effect is much the same. The spangled nets are especially pretty made up in this form, but one very important thing to consider is the figure of the woman who is to wear the gown. She must be tall, slender and delicately rounded, or she cannot hope for much success in an empire gown, a fact which will militate against the general popularity of the model as applied to gowns. Such fine discrimination is not necessary in the selection of an empire coat, yet it is not at all becoming to stout women.

Honolulu's Odd Club.

The Hawaiian Women's Club deserves than one. It is a flourishing association, is not in debt, and its meetings are characterized by peaceful intercourse between in Honolulu. Its founder was an American school teacher who formed the habit of inviting young girls to her home once a wardrobe, a table and two chairs have week for informal conversation on some topic of current interest. These informal turn-back cuffs of the elbow sleeves. The neetings crystalized into a club of thirtyfour members, most of them Hawaiians. Several members were from the United State, China and Portugal. This year the beds and the heavy, shining tables and fat, | president is a Chinese girl who wears her rational costume when she presides at the club's meetings.

Odds and Ends.

Save the ravellings cut from new tablecloths before hemming, as they are useful in mending thin places or holes in other

A preventive of frostbitten plants that will be a timely hint before many weeks have passed is secured by sinking one flower pot inside another. A plant thus guarded will stand a much lower temperature than one in a single pot.

If you want your windows to be clear and bright add a little ammonia to the water and wash thoroughly. Use no soap as it leaves the glass of a milky color. You cannot obtain satisfactory results by wiping them off with a wash cloth. They must be washed with plenty of water. Dry them with clean cotton cloths and polish hem with a chamois or soft paper. The new feature in the fancy bows which are so lavishly displayed in the New York

shops is chenille, the large, fat kind, which falls in long, soft ends nearly to the hem of the skirt. The boa may be of plaited chiffon, edged with chenille, or of Marabout feathers, but in either case it extends around the neck only, and a cluster of the nille ends falls from either side. These were worn in Paris six months ago, but they seem to have blossomed out in New York this autumn as if they were a real novelty. They are soft and becoming and teachers look upon the effect of rivalry in consequently popular, especially for even-dress, and declare that no such deterrent ing wear, when a wrap is not necessary, should enter educational life. A girl who Gray, white and black and white mixed



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ECZEMA'S ITCH IS TORTURE

Eczema is caused by an acid humor in the blood coming in contact with the skin and producing great redness and inflammation; little pustular eruptions form and discharge a thin, sticky fluid, which dries and scales off; sometimes the skin is hard, dry and fissured. Eczema in any form is a tormenting, stubborn disease and the itching and burning at times are almost unbearable; the Leid burning humor seems to ooze out and set the skin on fire. Salves, washes nor other external applications do any real good, for as long as the poison remains in the blood it will keep the skin irritated.

BAD FORM OF TETTER.

"For three years I had Tetter on my hands, which caused them to swell to twice their natural size. Part of the time the disease was in the form of running sores, very painful, and causing me much discomfort Four doctors said the Tetter had progressed too far to be cured, and they could do nothing for me. I took only three bottles of S. S. S. and was completely cured. This was fifteen years ago, and I have never

since seen any sign of my old trouble."-Mrs. T., B. JACKSON, 1414 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo. S. S. S. neutralizes this acid poison. cools the blood and restores it to a healthy natural state, and the rough, unhealthy skin becomes soft, smooth and clear.

cures Tetter, Ery-sipelas, Psoriasis, Salt diseases due to a poisoned condition of the blood. Send for our book and write us about your case. Our physicians have made these diseases a life study, and can help you by their advice; we make no charge for this service. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence.

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THE CURSE OF MANY HOMES.

dianapolis.

The man who has allowed the demon of intembound by the chains of habit that tears and arguments are of little avail. It is useless to atempt to reform a drunkard by appeals to nie conscience or his morality. His appetite is the source of his trouble, and should be the point of

ple that the Keeley Institute, located at Plain neld, Ind., has had such great success in the cure of chronic alcoholism. The drunkard has to top whether he wants to or not. The treatment not only cures the craving, but builds up the wasted tissues until the one-time slave is eman cipated. Write for information to Plainfield Ind., or 105 Commercial Club building, Indianarolis, Ind. Telephone 2427. Plainfield is fourteen miles west of Indianapolis on the Vandalia Railway.

feather boas are another phase of the boa craze, besides various combinations of lace, velvet and fur.

En suite with a skirt of black satin-inrow plaits. White satin, covered with and gold beads-forms the wide collar and vest, with its very high stock, and the full undersleeves, gathered into a beaded band,

Low-necked bodices are more generally worn with full-dress toilets this season than they have been in years. This, says a New York paper, is a great mistake, la point of art, for, however effectively such a bodice may set off a pair of well-ranided and snowy shoulders, they invariably take from the beauty of even the loveliest face. On a recent full-dress occasion a young matron in black velvet were the bodice los and the sleeves quite short. The dimpled throat and creamy shoulders, with a dismond necklace glittering thereon, detracts ed very largely from the effect of the handsome face, which against the whiteness of the neck looked heated and a bit too highy colored for delicate beauty. Against the black velvet, with no white shoulders be

tween, the face would have looked fresh

and charming. For the present season have been predress sleeves, which in many cases were but a following up of the fancy styles introduced on both walsts and "dress" Jackets late in the summer. The Queen Mary has gauntlet revers, and a plain brocade of wrinkled mousquetaire forearm. The Victorian sleeve is bell-shaped at the elbaw. and finished with a full, gathered undersleeve of lace or net. The Florentine style is tight-fitting from shoulder to knuckle, with slashings and lacings up the outsid of the arms. The Venetian model is slightly puffed on the shoulder, widening slightly at the elbow, and with undersleeves gath ered into a parrow band or bold galk on seeve is slashed and laced also, and the Capulet style is close fitting all its shi